

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Our friends who design to favor us with their ad-
vice, will please bear in mind that our terms are CASH
and however pleasant it may be for us to refuse, we can-
not thereafter permit this rule to be infringed. Our Ledger
is full, and we have no collector.

Persons wishing to purchase the new cheap publica-
tion of the day, will find them at the publication office
of the Tribune, No. 160 Nassau-street, opposite the City
Hall.

The Application of the Law of Libel by
our Supreme Court.

We close our illustrations of the Law of Li-
bel, as applied by our Supreme Court to Editors
in the Cooper Libel-suits, by a sample of the rules
of Justification, as laid down by them, especially
in the recent noted Cooperstown decision.

Our friend Fenimore Cooper, it will be remem-
bered, chivalrously declared in his running up at
Ballston, that if we were to sue him for a libel in
asserting our personal uncomplacencies, he should not
plead the General Issue, but Justify. To a
plain man, this would seem an easy and safe course.
But let us try it: Fenimore has the audacity to say
we are not handsome; we employ Richard—well, we
presume he has no aversion to a good fee, even if
made up of the Editorial "sixpences." Fenimore
dilates on—and commences our action, laying the
venue in St. Lawrence, Allegany or some other
County where our personal appearance is not notori-
ous; and, if the Judge should be a friend of
ours, so much the better. Well: Fenimore boldly
pleads Justification, thinking it as easy as not. But
how is he to establish it? We of
course should not be so green as to attend the
Trial in person in such an issue—no man is
obliged to make out his adversary's case—but
we would leave it all to Richard, and the help the
Judge might properly give him. So the case is on,
and Fenimore undertakes the Justification, which of
course admits and aggravates the libel; so our
side is all made out. But let us see how he gets
along: of course, he will not think of offering
witnesses to swear point-blank that we are homely
—that, if he did not know it, the Judge would
soon tell him would be a simple opinion, which
would not do to go to the Jury; he must present
facts:

Fenimore.—Well, then, your Honor: I offer to
prove by this witness that the plaintiff is too-headed,
and half bald at that; he is long-legged, gaunt, and
most cadaverous of visage—ergo, homely.

Judge.—How does that follow? Light hair
and fair face bespeak a purely Saxon ancestry, and
were honorable in the good old days: I rule that
they are comely. This looks bring out the phre-
nological developments, you see, and give dignity
and massiveness to the aspect; and as to slender-
ness, what do our dandies lace for if that is not
graceful? They ought to know what is attractive,
I reckon. No, sir, your proof is irrelevant, and I
rule it out.

Fenimore, (the sweat starting).—Well, your
Honor: I have evidence to prove the said plaintiff
slouching in dress; goes bent like a loop, and so
rocking in gait that he walks down both sides of a
street at once.

Judge.—That to prove homeliness? I hope you
don't expect a man of ideas to spend his precious
hours before a looking-glass? It would be robbing
the public. "Bent," do you say? Is't the curve
the true line of beauty, I'd like to know? Where
were you brought up? As to walking, you are not
expect a 'man of mark,' as you called him at Ball-
ston, to be quite as dapper and pert as a footman,
whose walk is his hourly study and his nightly
dream—its perfection the sum of his ambition!—
Great ideas of beauty you must have! That evi-
dence won't answer.

—Now, Fenimore, brother in adversity! wouldn't
you begin to have a realizing sense of your awful
situation? Would'n't you begin to wish yourself
somewhere else, and a great deal farther, before
you came into Court to justify legally an opinion?
Would'n't you begin to perceive that the applica-
tion of the Law of Libel in its strictness to a
mere expression of opinion is absurd, mistaken
and tyrannical?

—Of course, we shan't take advantage of your
exposed and perilous condition, for we are meek
and forgiving, with a hearty disrelish for the ma-
chinery of the law. But if we had a mind to take
advantage of you, with Richard to help us, and the Su-
preme Court's ruling in actions of libel at our back,
would'n't you catch it? We should get the whole
Fund back again, and give a dinner to the nu-
merous Editorial contributors. That dinner would
be worth attending, Fenimore; and we'll warrant
the jokes to average a good deal better than those
you cracked in your Speech at Ballston.

MR. BANCROFT'S LECTURE.—MR. BANCROFT
delivered a very brilliant lecture last evening be-
fore a large audience at the Tabernacle, in illus-
tration of the theory that Genius is the expression
of the spirit of the age. We have in type a sketch
of it, which is unavoidably crowded out this morn-
ing by the press of news and other matters. It
will appear to-morrow.

Ohio.—On Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Ohio
Legislature re-elected WM. ALLEN U. S. Senator
for 6 years. Allen received 63 votes, and Thomas
Ewing received 44. Gov. Shannon was inaugu-
rated the same day, and delivered an inaugural
address. We had some hope that some other and
better qualified candidate would have been found
in Ohio for the seat occupied by Mr. Allen.

Gov. Shannon's Inaugural Message speaks fa-
vorably in regard to Banks, properly restricted, he
says, "in creating them, care should be taken to
guard against unnatural inflation of the currency,"
being thus more rational than the language of his
predecessor on this topic generally. He exhibits also
a just regard for the credit of the State. He says:
"It is gratifying to know that, among our citi-
zens, without regard to party names, there is but
one opinion, and one sentiment on this subject."
However much we may be divided on the political
questions that agitate the country, all unite in
maintaining, with the most scrupulous exactness,
the plighted faith of the State. While we all re-
gard our State credit as an object of the first im-
portance, we cannot be too careful not to impair
it by any policy or measure we adopt. An increase
of our State debt for new objects, would not only
add to the present burdens of the people, but at
the same time materially depress our State bonds."

THE ISLE OF PINES.—The American says that
the Navy Department immediately on the receipt
of Commander McKenzie's despatches, ordered
vessels of War to proceed with all dispatch from
Norfolk to this Island—which lies off Cape An-
tonio, (Cuba), in lat. 21 31. The Island has been
few houses on it, which are concealed in bushes—
is of considerable extent, and has good wells of
water. It is thought by many that this story of
having a confederate was a mere device on the
part of Spencer to gain adherents.

Later from Canton.

The ship Cincinnati, Capt. WILSON, of Balti-
more, arrived yesterday from Canton, bringing
dates to the 12th of August, and from Macao to
the 16th. No movement of any importance seems
to have been made by the English troops. The
Canton Register contains a Chinese rumor that on
the 10th of July a fleet of English ships and steam-
ers appeared off the mouth of the Peiho and took
possession of the forts, &c., and that the English
were demanding an audience. The Register ex-
presses doubts of the truth of this.

Maj. Gen. Burrell has been promoted and is
succeeded at Hong Kong by Lieut. Col. Taylor.

It is said that a public officer of rank in Pekin,
professing the Christian religion, has written to
some of the Roman Catholic missionaries in Macao,
saying that the capital of China has been sur-
rounded by Tartar troops for the last two years;
but that now the treasury is exhausted, their pay
is long in arrears; that they are deserting by hun-
dreds, returning home to cultivate their fields;
and that if the English were to march at once on
Pekin, it would fall to the steps of conquerors,
without a shot being fired.

The Register of the 2d August contains the fol-
lowing: The last date from Wossung is July 4,
and from Chusan the same. At that time there
were about ten vessels of war, including steamers,
off Wossung, and a vast number of transports, and
the land forces mustered between 13 and 14,000
men.

It appears no further movement had been
made or enterprise thought of since the 20th of
June, a period of fourteen days inactivity. On the
5th of June, of July it is said the forces were to
move on Kinsan, (the golden hill), and thence upon
Nanking, to which large and ancient city a clear
passage had been found up to the Yatekeang.
On the 27th of June a large fleet of richly laden
junks, which had attempted to pass by the British
fleet for Nanking, was captured, but not until sev-
eral shots had been fired to bring them to.

The troops left the city of Changhae as they en-
tered it, without taking possession of any property,
which was left—some rich jewelry it is said—to be
plundered by Chinese robbers. On the same day
an officer of the rank of captain, and Corporal
White, brought a letter from Ke and Elepo, the
high commissioners, containing overtures for peace,
but we have already learned from H. M.'s Plenip-
otentiary Circular that "as the overtures were not
grounded on the only basis on which they could
be listened to, they were met by an intimation
to that effect."

The same paper of the 9th contains the follow-
ing Imperial Edict:

Peking Gazette—4th month, 17th day.
Yihking and his colleagues have reported con-
cerning the imminent danger of the provincial
city of Chekeang (Hangchow) and the city of Ke-
ching, and on reading the report, my grief and indignation are extreme.
According to the report Cheapoo is already lost; and
the barbarians are approaching the provincial
capital; the domain of the city is very extensive,
and the rebellious barbarians have built small
vessels which enter every where among the shallows.
The two been districts of Pingheo and Haeshang,
in the Foo department of Keching, are in the most
imminent danger.

One thousand men have been sent from the
provinces of Shense and Kausu, and are ordered to
maintain these places. When the troops arrive
from the provinces of Homan and Kwangze, they
will be detained for the defence of those districts,
and so forth. This important and pressing de-
patch has been brought at the rate of 600 le a
day. Now the said General and his colleagues
have consulted and determined that one of their
number shall remain to keep Tsoukeang, while
all the rest of the troops should be sent to protect
the other places. The said great minister and his
colleagues must turn their thoughts—dismiss their
fears—to insure peace, and so tranquilize the peo-
ple's mind; and they should sternly and strictly
order the officers and soldiers to exert their utmost
strength in defending the country. As to the ad-
jutant general, Ahakelino, who has been wounded,
how is he at present? Let a clear examination
be made into all these matters, and a duly pre-
pared report sent up. Respect this.

The following letter with which we have been fa-
vored contains some items of news not contained
in the papers from which we have made extracts:

Canton, Aug. 3, 1842.
"Politically all is quiet in this vicinity, and from
the North the only authentic intelligence we have
is contained in a Circular by H. B. M.'s Plenip-
otentiary, dated off the mouth of the Yang Se Kwang,
24th June, in which it is stated that on the 23d of
May, after destroying public stores, magazines, &c.,
at Chao-pa, the British forces embarked and de-
parted for the entrance of the Yang Se Kwang,
where they anchored, on the 13th of June. On the
16th of June an attack was made by the com-
bined British naval and military forces upon an
extensive and strong line of batteries at the
junction of the Rivers Wasseng and Yangsekeang,
which resulted after 2 hours' hard fighting, in the
capture of all the forts, mounting 253 heavy guns.
The British lost 2 killed and 25 wounded; the
Chinese are supposed to have had 80 killed.

On the 17th and 19th, a part of the forces moved
up the Wossung, taking three or four forts, and
the large trading port of Shanghai, the inhabitants
of which professed to be much exasperated with
the Mandarin, and to receive the English as
friends; the town was saved from injury, except
the destruction of the Government stores, etc., and
the Imperial granaries were thrown open to the
poor. The Mandarin had fled towards Nankin
and Soochow, whence they returned 16 European
and Burgales, who had been kidnapped at Ning-
po, during the preceding winter, and at the same
time avowed their wish to treat for peace, but as
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary says, "as the over-
tures were not grounded on the only basis on which
they can be listened to, they were met by an intima-
tion to that effect." The next movement of the
British forces it is supposed would be up the Yang
se Kwang, upon Nanking, the ancient capital,
whence to Pekin is a journey of but 3 or 4 days;
and the Emperor may perhaps hear some portion
of the truth, a privilege that thus far he seems not
to have enjoyed.

It does not appear to be known here whether or
not any portion of the British force will visit the
North of the Picks, but later intelligence ought
soon to relieve the doubt upon this point.
A late dispatch from the Government of Che-
keang, calls for two of the Hong merchants and
Linguists to proceed to Soochow, where their ser-
vices might be useful in expected negotiations with
the English. One of Honqua's sons, and the Hong
merchant Samqua, accompanied by two Linguists,
left this on the 25th ult., but it is not supposed that
their presence at the North can affect in any man-
ner the adjustment of existing difficulties.

THE SOMERS.—The article from the Madisoni-
an, in another column, with regard to the meeting
on board the Somers, will attract general atten-
tion. It is evidently from the pen of Secretary
SPENCER, and shows at least that a powerful at-
tempt will be made to condemn Com. Mackenzie
for his conduct in the affair. Unless facts have
been grossly distorted in the statements that have
been made here, (and this semi-official paper would
soon show that they have,) we see no good
ground for believing that it can be effected. From
the press in the neighboring cities there is a very
general and emphatic approval of the prompt mea-
sures by which the atrocious attempt was crushed
in the bud. As for the alleged plea of young
Spencer that 'it was all a joke,' we cannot attach
the slightest consideration to it.

Mr. Baistrow is a capital teacher. He is the master
spirit of the school. His terms are so low now that
all may reap the benefit of his skill and experience. The
Academy is at 235 Broadway, three doors from Park Place.

The Tragedy on board the Somers.

The following article appears as a communica-
tion in the Madisonian, and was probably written,
as suggested by our Baltimore Correspondent, by
the Secretary of War himself. It embodies facts
not known here before, and will be found to pos-
sess deep interest:

The friends of young Spencer, who was executed,
together with two seamen, on the 1st inst., would
have been content to abide the investigation which
the laws of the country require in such cases, and
would have trusted to that justice, which our tri-
bunals award to all entitled to the protection of
the Constitution and laws of the country. Various
publications have however appeared in the N. York
papers, and been copied into a paper of extensive
circulation at the Seat of Government, giving ver-
sions of the transaction, the materials for which,
if not the versions themselves, were obviously fur-
nished by some officers who had a hand in the
bloody deed. This is evident from their contain-
ing some facts which could be known only to those
officers—but so perverted, so exaggerated and in-
terpersed with so much surmise, and so much
dreadful falsehood, as to evince the deep anxiety
felt to make sure of the first impression on the pub-
lic mind. An awful responsibility rests on those
officers, and above all on their commander. With-
out the least desire to render that responsibility
more hazardous than it now is, it is still deemed an
act of simple and bare justice to the memory of
the slain, to say that an examination of the papers
transmitted by Commander Mackenzie show these
facts:

1st. That Acting Midshipman Spencer was put
in double irons on the 25th of November, and the
boatswain's mate, Samuel Cromwell, and seaman
Elisha Small on the day following, on a charge of
intended mutiny.

2d. That no disorder of a mutinous character
appeared among the crew for the four succeeding
days: that the vessel was going with good breezes
and in good weather towards the island of St.
Thomas, where she actually arrived and took in
supplies on some day between the 1st and 5th of
December.

3d. That, on the 30th of November, the opinion
of the officers was required by Commander Mac-
kenzie as to the disposition of the prisoners: that
they appear to have examined thirteen seamen as
witnesses to prove the alleged mutiny, (and who
are therefore supposed innocent of any participa-
tion in it,) which examination was had, so far as
the papers show, in the absence of the prisoners,
and without giving them any opportunity to cross-
examine the witnesses or to make any explana-
tions of defence, or to procure any testimony in
their own behalf. These officers, without even the
form of a court, without the obligation of an oath,
and upon this ex parte secret information, united
in the opinion that the safety of the vessel required
that the prisoners should be put to death! How
far this recommendation was influenced by the acts
or the fears of Mr. Mackenzie, does not appear.

4th. That on the 1st of December, when every
thing and person on board the vessel were per-
fectly quiet after four days of entire security, the
three persons were, by the order of Mackenzie,
hung at the yard-arm at mid-day.

The allegation, in some of the papers, that it
was proved to have been the intention of the mu-
tineers to execute their project on arriving at St.
Thomas, is wholly destitute of any evidence. And
had it been their design, it was effectually frus-
trated, so far as these prisoners were concerned,
by their confinement. At St. Thomas any of the
crew might have been left, and the power of the
officers of the vessel strengthened to any extent
that was necessary.

The statement in the Intelligence, copied ap-
parently from the New-York American, that Spen-
cer violated an engagement formerly made: to re-
sign, seems to have been deemed necessary to pre-
judice the public mind against him, that those who
slew him might have a more favorable hearing.
It is untrue; he did resign, and the Secretary of
the Navy, on the recommendation of his com-
manding officer, considering the nature and cir-
cumstances of the offence (involuntary) restored
his warrant, with a strong admonition; and this
was done without the solicitation of any of his
friends. His age is represented in the same paper
to have been over 20. Had he lived he would
have been 19 the 28th January next.

As to the probability that such a mere boy—
utterly unacquainted with navigation,—brought up
in the interior, would seriously endeavor to seduce
to mutiny an old seaman who had arrived at the
rank of boatswain's mate, and who is represented
to have been employed heretofore on board a slave-
r, or to have been a pirate—an impartial tri-
bunal before which both sides will be heard, will de-
termine.

The idea of the mutineers cruising off Sandy
Hook to intercept the packets, seems to have been
thrown in for the special benefit of the merchants
of New York. The papers, such as they are, con-
tain no such information.

The only account we have, given by Spencer
himself, is, that it was all a joke. If it shall ap-
pear to have been the mere romance of a heedless
boy, amusing himself, it is true, in a dangerous
manner, but still devoid of such murderous designs
as are imputed, and if the execution of him and
two seamen (against one of whom, at least, there
is not yet a particle of evidence) should prove to
have been the result of unmanly fear, or of a des-
potic temper, and wholly unnecessary at the time
to repress or prevent a mutiny—if all this can ap-
pear, it cannot be doubted that the laws will be
vindicated. The laws of Congress prescribing the
Navy regulations, forbid the taking of human life,
even by the sentence of a court martial, before
which all parties are heard, without the sanction
of the President of the United States, or, if with-
out the United States, of the commander of the
fleet or squadron. This is believed to be the first
instance in our history in which the law has been
violated—the first in which prisoners—not of the
enemy, but of our own citizens, have been put to
death in cold blood.

These remarks are made, not to excite prejudice,
but to repel the attempt to create it, and to enable
the American People to see what mighty prin-
ciples are involved in this unheard-of proceeding.—
Let justice be done; let it not be denied, because
one of the victims was connected with a high func-
tionary of Government, nor because another is un-
known, and has not a friend or relation on the face
of the earth. And let not wanton opprobrium be
heaped upon the memory of the dead to justify the
bloody deeds of the living.

The Globe of Monday contains a brief statement
of the mutiny drawn up by the officer who took
the despatches to Washington. It does not differ
essentially from those already published, though
the following plan, found in Spencer's neckcloth,
of the manner in which the attempt was to be made
is clearer than any we have seen:—

"The crew was to rise at night in his (Spencer's)
watch, and the mutiny to commence by a
sham-fight on the fore-castle: he was to conduct
them, as if to report them to the officer of the
deck. They, in turn, were to appear greatly ex-
cited; and, as if eager each one to tell his own
story, were to crowd round the officer, and, clapping
their hands on his mouth, throw him over-
board. In the meantime, others were to go down,
as if for the purpose of calling the Captain and
first Lieutenant, and stab them in their sleep.
The quarter-deck guns, loaded with grape, were
then to be pointed down the hatches, and those
who had not joined, shot down or brought to terms.
They were then to cruise off New-York for packet
ships, supply themselves with wires from the pas-
sengers, murder the rest, and rob and sink the
prizes, that no traces might be left."

The American has received information of
the death of Capt. David Carney, U. S. N., re-
cently one of the Navy Commissioners and subse-
quently Head of the Bureau of Construction and
Equipment, at Port Deposit, Md. Capt. Bal-
lard and Skinner are also very ill.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Mutiny on Board the Somers—Statement
of the Secretary of War—Madisonian
Legislature—Successor to Mr. Calhoun.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, December 19, 1842—2 o'clock P. M.
The mutiny and tragedy on board the Somers
excited a deep interest here, and all the accounts
which have been published of it, have been read
with great avidity. I send you an article which
appeared in the Madisonian this morning, and
which from the signature and other things, is sup-
posed to have been written by the Secretary of
War himself. It will be seen that this account is
decidedly opposed to those which have been pub-
lished. The Madisonian states, however, in an
editorial article, that no full account has been re-
ceived by the Secretary of the Navy, and that he
has expressed no opinion and takes no action in
reference to it.

The Legislature of Indiana, is, as I wrote you
yesterday, now exactly tied, politically, on joint
ballot, and the opinion gathers strength that no
election of United States Senator will be held this
winter.

D. S. Huger has been elected United States Sena-
tor to succeed Mr. Calhoun, for South Carolina,
over R. B. Rhet, and F. W. Pickens. Mr. Huger
is not a violent partizan, was opposed by the
peculiar friends of Mr. Calhoun, and will proba-
bly be somewhat independent in his action in the
Senate.

Doing in Congress—Senator from S. C.—
Calhoun and Tyler.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19, 1842.

The House adjourned this morning soon after
assembling, in consequence of the announcement
of Mr. HABERSHAM'S death. Mr. GAMBLE of
Georgia, announced to the House the decease of
his colleague in appropriate terms, passing an
eulogium upon his character, which must have
found a response in the feelings of every person
present who had enjoyed the acquaintance of the
deceased. The remarks of Mr. Gamble were con-
ceived and delivered in a manner which did him
great credit, and were listened to amid a silence
and attention which are very unusual in that arena
of strife and confusion.

Occasions like this, which so frequently take
place in that body, always create an impressive
pause, during which men seem for a time to lay
aside all consideration of politics and of "the little
things that men call great," to give way to reflec-
tions befitting mortal men—but the pause and the
silence are but for a moment—the great stream
of busy life with all its turmoil and ambition and
its cares closes over the vacancy which death has
created, and sweeps on in utter forgetfulness of
the bereavements and the warnings of the past.

Soon after the adjournment of the House a mes-
sage was communicated to the Senate with the res-
olution which that body had passed in respect to the
memory of the deceased. Mr. BERRIEN, of Geo-
gia, immediately rose and uttered an eulogy upon
the character of his deceased friend and colleague,
in which, with deep and sincere feeling, and in
language of exceeding impressiveness and beauty,
he bore testimony to the worth, and kindness,
and gentleness of the friend of his youth and man-
hood.

Among the many similar announcements, of
which unfortunately of late years there have been
so many in Congress, I have never listened to any
so impressive and beautiful, and at the same time
more just than this delivered to-day by Judge Ber-
rien. There are few men possessing to a greater
degree the virtues which he so justly attributed to
Mr. Habersham, than Mr. Berrien himself, and
none could more highly appreciate them in another
than that gentleman. If I could convey in a
letter anything of the impressiveness which char-
acterized the manner of his delivery, and the silent
solemnity which pervaded the Senate Chamber
on that occasion, I would undertake to give you a
sketch of Mr. Berrien's address, but as that cannot
be, I refer you to the report which, I presume,
will appear in the papers of to-morrow.

The Senate after passing the resolutions usual
on such occasions, adjourned.

I presume that you will have received news of
the election of Mr. Huger (pronounced at home
Ugee) to succeed Mr. Calhoun in the Senate. Mr.
H. of an old Huguenot family distinguished in the
History of South Carolina. His father is cele-
brated for his devoted and chivalrous attempt to
effect the escape of Gen. Lafayette from prison.
Of the son, however, you are as well informed as
I am.

I see too that the Legislature of Ohio has dis-
tinguished itself and done infinite honor to the
State by re-electing Mr. P. Allen to the Senate.—
He too is distinguished, in a variety of ways, but
not by any deeds of greatness or even of decency,
that I have ever heard or read of.

I see that some of the papers speak of a coalition
between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, by the
terms of which Mr. Calhoun is to support the
Captain for a re-election if he should be a candi-
date, while the Captain in turn, when he becomes
satisfied that he cannot be elected, is to support
the claims of Mr. Calhoun.

Every body here has known for many months
past that there was a good understanding between
these individuals, but nobody who knows them be-
lieves that Mr. Calhoun will forego his chance for
the Presidency for the Captain or any body else,
though it is believed—certainly I believe, and have
long been of opinion—that Mr. Tyler will throw
his influence in favor of Mr. Calhoun, if he is
not himself a candidate for reelection; and I ob-
serve that the Madisonian of this morning, in no-
ticing the fact that a paper in Alabama in support-
ing the claims of Mr. Calhoun speaks abusively of
Mr. Tyler, says that the paper is *certainly edited*
by a crazy man.

No choice of Senator has yet been made in North
Carolina.

We have yet mild and beautiful weather and dry
pavements.

The news of the awful tragedy on board the
Somers, has, as you may well suppose, created
much feeling here. All, friends and foes, sym-
pathize most deeply with Mr. Spencer and his family,
in the dreadful calamity.

Yours, &c. MASHATTAN.

Delay of the Mail—Somers Case—Alexan-
der, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1842.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENTLEMEN.—An accident to the cars delayed the ar-
rival of the mail line yesterday afternoon until a late hour,
and proved the occasion of great disappointment to our citi-
zens, who were anxiously awaiting intelligence concerning
the mutiny on board the Somers. The accounts of this af-
fair, contained in the Saturday morning papers of your city,
of which by the bye that of The Tribune was far the best,
and the most intelligently created and interesting, and have
given rise to some discussion of the legality of the mea-
sures adopted by Capt. Mackenzie for the suppression of
the mutiny. I am happy to state, that scarcely any differ-
ence of opinion exists among the well informed, who are
enabled to appreciate the novel and trying situation in
which that officer found himself so suddenly placed, as to
the propriety of his course, summary as were its results;
and all, whose views I have had an opportunity of becom-

ing acquainted with, unite in commendation of the nerve
and decision of character displayed by one who had to con-
tend with exigencies so terrible in their nature and combi-
nation, as characterized this affair throughout.

I cannot but anticipate, supposing the facts of the case to
have been correctly reported, a most honorable acquittal for
this deserving officer, of all charges that may be preferred
against him, having their origin in his conduct upon this
occasion.

To-morrow morning Alexander will be brought up for
sentence, should his counsel decide upon submitting to the
verdict rendered, and not incur additional hazard to their
client by entering a new trial, the issue of which they can
with no certainty rely upon as resulting so favorably as the
first. His father and brother are at present at Harrisburg,
and are for the purpose of interceding with the Exec-
utive in his behalf. Mr. Porter will feel free to write for
his pardon. I do not believe that the Executive will
himself at liberty to grant it immediately, although it is
possible the sentence may be mitigated by the subsequent
exercise of Executive clemency.

We have delightful weather, in which the majority who
have nothing to do can walk about and see the employed
as well as idle as themselves. Our navigation is yet entirely
free from obstruction by ice, enabling the few vessels ar-
riving at our port to perform their passage in the Bay, at
times the most hazardous portion of their voyage, in safety.

Yours, CRITO.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1842—P. M.

The new Sheriff yesterday made several removals in his
office, turning out Whigs and putting in Locos-Focos. There
was quite a d-d-up among some of the greedy aspirants
this morning, which came high ending in a street fight!
Johnathan's is made a complete bedlam in consequence of
being the public resort of all the noisy and vulgar ap-
praisers, and the few who are left (a few) numbered among
the Locos-Focos, the others are coming to a pretty pass!

To-morrow, young Alexander will receive his sentence.
His father and brother are now in Harrisburg, whether
they went this morning, report says, to induce the Executive
to grant an immediate pardon; and it is generally believed
they will be successful in their endeavor.

It is now pretty generally conceded that Joseph Brew-
ster, Esq., will be appointed President Judge of the Court
of General Sessions, application to that effect being of un-
animous character, that Gov. Wolf, after being con-
sidered the wisest of a large majority of our citi-
zens accede to the wishes of a large majority could be
made, and that a not a member of the Philadelphia Bar
who would hesitate in approving the appointment. Mr.
Brewster is just the man for this community; we have had
too much of strangers—Attorneys from abroad—taking the
business of the country under their special keeping, while
at the same time, their ignorance and prejudice have too
frequently been shown. I again repeat that a more popu-
lar, judicious, and just appointment could not be made than
the one here referred to.

The friends of Philadelphia are again disgracing them-
selves by their Sunday street fights and broils. There are
too many Companies at present in this city, and if a num-
ber were cut short of their appropriations, we perhaps
might have a little more peace on our Sabbath days. Let
these belligerent Companies be broken up at once. The
Fire Department of Philadelphia has long been notorious
for its rowdism.

Nothing new in business matters to-day. No change in
our money market. The weather is clear and mild, and our
navigation entirely uninterrupted.

The transactions at the regular Board of Brokers was to